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WHOLE NO. 58.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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SAMPSON WAS VINDICTIVE.

Wanted to Shoot Two Captains of
Spanish Navy.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Admiral Sampson
yesterday positively denied the state-
ment made by Captain Concas, of the
Spanish navy, that the Cristobal Colon
could have been saved if the American
admiral had closed her sea valves.

Admiral Sampson says:

"The Cristobal Colon surrendered, ran aground and broke her sea valves. Her captain, a coward, came aboard the New York and assured me that the Cristobal Colon was in good order. He took me with him on board the New York and more than once assured me that his ship was in good order. The Colon floated off without any assistance, and Captain Chadwick pushed her back on shore, where she now lies. At low tide she is about ten feet dry. As I said before, the captain said he had not injured her. This statement was at once disproved. The valves had been broken and could not be closed. I accused the captain of having broken the valves. He declared that if it was done the engineer did it and that it was done without his knowledge or consent.

The fact that the ship had been sunk after she had surrendered made me recommend that the commanding officer be retained on board or that he be shot as having betrayed public property which, after I made the same recommendation in regard to the captain of the Sandoval, who sank his ship after the surrender at Santiago and several days after he had received a letter from me warning him that he was no longer at liberty to do injury to the vessel."

While he slept, Ah Kui, a Chinese fish-seller, was robbed Sunday night of \$125. He has a stall at the Fishmarket and made his bed under it. When he awoke Monday morning, he found his belt cut and his store of gold which he had in it, gone. He suspects a Chinese.

LADYSMITH NOT SAVED

Buller is Making Slow Progress.

THE OUTLOOK FOR ROBERTS

Picturesque Account of Cronje's Surrender—The Boer General Tries Afterwards to Escape.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28. The newspapers here today the rest of the continent, press in bewailing General Cronje's defeat and in violently abusing Great Britain. They declare that the Transvaal has completely demonstrated its rights to complete political independence with an outlet to the sea. They suggest that the best help for the Boers would be to create a diversion against Great Britain elsewhere, and maintain that it is the duty of Europe to intervene and "end the most infamous of all the wars England has ever waged for predatory purposes."

LONDON, Feb. 28, 2:40 p. m.—General Buller's account of the tremendous resistance he is encountering in his efforts to reach Ladysmith has brought public interest with a sharp turn from complacent contemplation of Lord Roberts' victory to a realization of the serious conditions still existing in Natal. Though General Buller's lengthy dispatch is construed as a victory bravely won, the commander of the forces in Natal has so often reported similar victories without achieving his main objective that the public has earned to contain its jubilation until Ladysmith is actually relieved, while the long list of casualties always following any apparent gain by General Buller is awaited with dread and anxiety which temporarily rob his partial success of its temporality.

However, it is the generally accepted belief that General Buller is determined to reach General White this time, and though the stages are disappointingly slow, the nation considerably waits news of the relief of those besieged troops.

General Buller's report shows there is urgent need of Lord Roberts' exerting every effort to subvert the war on the Boers from Natal to the Free State. That he will do so, and is quite likely doing so by marching on Mafeking, is regarded as almost certain by the military critics here. With the additional, but Boers reported prisoners at Kimberley, it seems that the number of men captured by Lord Roberts' forces reached 5,000.

The afternoon papers comment on the hero of Kaurhar's achievement, laying special stress on the gallantry of the Canadians, who according to a Paardeberg special, were actually fighting hand-to-hand in the Boer trenches when General Cronje surrendered, though this scarcely agrees with Lord Roberts' dispatch.

The Queen has telegraphed General Buller as follows: "I have heard with the deepest concern the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish soldiers, and I desire to express my sympathy and admiration of the splendid fighting qualities they have exhibited throughout these trying operations."

Lord Roberts has forwarded an additional list of the British casualties during the three days' fight at Paardeberg, showing twelve killed, eighty-two wounded and four missing and including seven officers and four Canadian privates wounded.

Following is General Buller's latest dispatch, referred to above, and sent to the War Office:

"HEADQUARTERS AND LANDWATERS, Feb. 28, 5 a. m.—Finding that the passage of Lungwatches Spruit was commanded by entrenchments, I reconnoitered for another passage of the Tugela. One was found for me below the treetops on Colonel Sandbach's Royal Engineers, on February 25. We commenced making an approach there, and on February 26, finding that I could make the passage practicable, I crossed the guns and baggage back to the south side of the Tugela, took up the pontoon bridge on Monday night and re-aid it at the new site, which is just below the present marked character.

gade, under General Norcott, and the Eleventh Brigade, Colonel Kitchener, commanding, the whole under command of General Warren, assailed the enemy's position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashire Regiment about sunset. We took about sixty prisoners and scattered the enemy in all directions. There seems to be still a considerable body of them left on and under Balwado Mountain. Our losses, I hope, are not large. They are certainly much less than they would have been were it not for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served, especially the guns manned by the Royal Naval force and the Natal naval volunteers.

A dispatch from Arundel says that the British troops have again occupied Rensberg.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "PAARDEBERG, Feb. 28.—Cronje with his family left here yesterday in charge of Major General Pretorius and under the escort of the City Imperial Volunteers and Mounted Infantry.

"Later in the day the remaining prisoners went in charge of the Earl of Erroll and escorted by the Gloucesters and a hundred Imperial Volunteers. The women and children are being sent to their homes. I understand that great dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to accept my offer of safe conduct to the women and children and medical care for the wounded, 170 of whom are now in our hospital. Many of them are in a terrible plight for want of care at an earlier stage.

"I inspected the Boers' laager yesterday and was much struck by the severity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable."

Details of Cronje's Surrender.

PAARDEBERG, Tuesday, Feb. 27 (Majuba Day), 3 a. m.—The British camp was awakened by the continued rattle of rifle fire at daybreak, and the news arrived that the Canadians, while building a trench quite close to the enemy, were fustigated at a range of fifty yards. The Canadians gallantly worked forward and occupied the edge of the trenches along the river, thereby enfolding the Boers. This movement was followed by a cessation of fire, except an occasional solitary shot.

Suddenly a regiment stationed on the crest of a hill perceived a white flag and burst into cheers, thus first announcing the surrender of General Cronje.

Shortly afterward a note reached Lord Roberts bringing tidings of the Boers' unconditional surrender. General Pretorius was sent to accept the surrender. At about 7 o'clock a small group of men appeared in the distance crossing the plain towards headquarters. The latter being apprised of General Cronje's approach, Lord Roberts went to the front in the model cart in which he took in the morning of horsemen then approached. On General Pretorius's right rode an elderly man clad in a rough, short overcoat, a wide-brimmed hat, and a tweed trousers and brown shoes. I was the redoubtable Cronje. His face was burned almost black and his curly beard was tinged with gray.

Lord Roberts walked to and fro in front of the cart until the Boer general arrived, when the British commander advanced gravely and kindly saluted the Boer commander. Cronje's face was absolutely impassive, exhibiting no sign of his inner feelings.

Lord Roberts was surrounded by his staff when General Pretorius, addressing the Boer general, said: "Commandant Cronje, sir."

The commandant touched his hat in salute and Lord Roberts saluted in return. The whole group then dismounted and Lord Roberts stepped forward and shook hands with the Boer commander.

He then motioned General Cronje to a seat in a chair which had been brought for his accommodation, and the two officers conversed through an interpreter.

"You made a gallant defense, sir," was the first salutation of Lord Roberts to the vanquished Boer leader.

General Cronje afterward breakfasted with the British officers.

En iskillens Slaughters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—But for the surrender of General Cronje, which overshadowed the news from Natal, England would be shuddering over the British reverses at Railway Hill, where the Eniskillens were caught in a Boer trap and slaughtered. The London Mail's correspondent, under date of Pieters, February 24, describes the engagement.

"Last night the Eniskillens Fusiliers, mixed with some of the Dabir Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers attempted to carry Railway Hill from Pieters. They were under a continuous fire, through which they passed up the heavy broken ground to the first Boer trench. Half way up the hill the Boers retreated to the crest, and then came back on either flank of the Irish troops, enflading the captured trench with a savage cross, as well as a direct fire.

"All night and until 9 o'clock in the morning our men held the position under a ceaseless fire and at terrible cost. At roll-call only five officers and 100 men answered to their names. Colonel Thackeray and Major Sanders of the Eniskillens, Colonel Silwell of the 1st Buffs, Colonel Maitland of the Second Gordons and Colonel Thomas of the Welsh Fusiliers were killed. Two hundred and fifty-two of the rank and file were killed or wounded.

"General Littleton's brigade relieved them at 10 o'clock this morning when the Boer artillery pounded the

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME

Honolulu's Red Record Of a Day.

TOYO JACKSON MURDERED

Isaac Cockett Also a Victim of William Ester's Knife—Three Natives Fearfully Stabbed.

(From Monday's Daily)

Honolulu made a red record in the twenty-four hours from Saturday to Sunday.

An epidemic of crime wrote for the usually peaceable city a fearful entry



WILLIAM ESTER, The Slayer of Toyo Jackson.

on its page of police history. One man was murdered, four others seriously stabbed, another attempt made at stabbing and the burglary of a business house was only averted by the vigilance of a watchman.

Toyo Jackson, a well-known citizen, was killed by a negro teamster, William Ester, who also almost murdered Isaac Cockett, a jeweler. Liquor played a strong part in the tragedy.

Charles Downing, a white man, stabbed three natives in a shocking manner at a luau at Puunui, at which he was an intruder. Swipes was no small factor in the brawl. The names of the natives were, George Poal, Eleakala and Kanee.

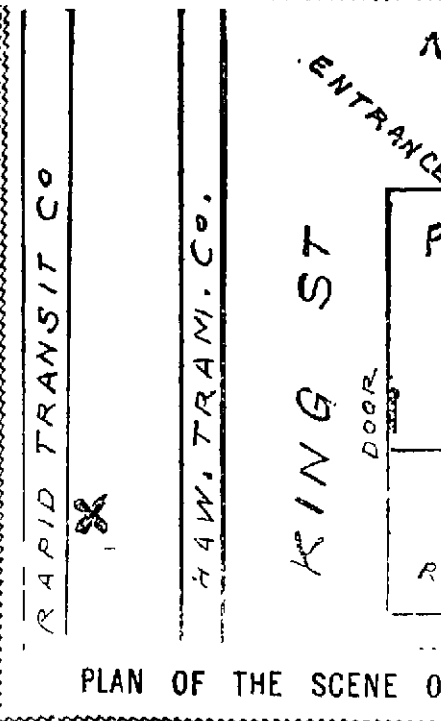
Walter King, a resident of Kakaako, narrowly escaped the vengeance of a native mob, which pursued him. He is said to have drawn a knife on a native who tried to stop his wife's destruction of furniture of which he was in charge.

Two burglars tried to force a way into the Manufacturers' Shoe Company on Fort street at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Captain Bowers of the Merchants' Patrol, with an assistant, shot at them and scared them from their search for booty.

TOYO JACKSON KILLED.

Isaac Cockett Seriously Wounded by William Ester.

The death of Toyo Jackson and the serious wounding of Isaac Cockett



PLAN OF THE SCENE OF JACKSON'S MURDER.

been to have been the result of a petty quarrel over a demand for the loan of a dollar by the negro. Ester, the slayer of the murdered man, was passed the spot where he fell just as the murderer's knife pierced his heart. Opinions differ as to the provocation Ester had for committing the fearful deed, but it is agreed that Jackson struck and knocked him down before he retaliated.

The crime was committed just outside the Pacific saloon, on King street. Liquor entered into it. Ester, who was only slightly acquainted with Jackson, if at all, approached him while he was standing, at about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, just outside the saloon, and requested the loan of a dollar. Ester took Jackson's reply to be assent and went to the bartender to get the money, on Jackson's security. Cockett to d Jackson he was foolish to loan money to a stranger, and he and Jackson went into the saloon to tell the bartender not to give over the dollar. Hot words ensued and the two men chased the negro into the street. Jackson struck him to the ground at least once, perhaps twice. In the melee the negro whipped out a knife and plunged it into Jackson's heart. Cockett made at him and he in turn was stabbed on the left side below the nipple. A policeman saw the stabbing and caught Ester almost as he drew the knife from Cockett's body.

Ester was taken to the police station, a crowd following and threatening to lynch him. Cockett, though terribly wounded, picked up the knife which had fallen from the negro's hand and rushed after his assailant. Had he caught him before he reached the station he might have saved him from trial by the authorities. But enfeebled by his wound he failed, and the knife was taken from him as he fled into the station.

Jackson and he were hurried to the hospital, the former dying as he was removed from the wagon into the hospital yard. Cockett, whose nerve was superb, supported his dying friend's head during the ride, and only when too weak to sit up longer would he allow the attendants to put him to bed. He is still in ignorance of Jackson's death, and, for fear that the shock might retard his recovery, he is being kept in ignorance of that fact.

The negro was shortly afterward taken to the hospital by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth. There he was confronted with Cockett, who identified him as the slayer of Jackson and his own assailant. Ester, when he saw Cockett, said under his breath, "I did it in self-defense." He showed no remorse at the murder of Jackson, but was fairly calm and rather disposed to make light of his crime. He was slightly under the influence of liquor.

Outside the police station when he was returned the crowd lingered, muttering threats against him, and loth to go away from the building in which he was incarcerated. Chillingworth marked the temper of the throng and at 8 o'clock, fearing threats might turn to action, had Ester removed to the prison for safekeeping.

The Slayer's Statement.

William Ester, the negro, made the following statement to the police after he had been some time in prison and had had opportunity to meditate over the possible outcome of his deed:

I came here about six months ago on the transport Columbia with the 42nd United States Infantry. I was in the commissary department since being here I have worked nearly every day. I am at present employed as a Saturday night I was standing in the Pacific saloon talking to one of the quintette boys. I was telling him I would compose a song for him. He wrote his name on a piece of paper and somebody said it was not his right name. I said it was. I was then struck by somebody and knocked down. I tried to get up and was struck from behind. Every time I tried to get up I was knocked down again. This treatment made me very wild. I don't remember pulling a knife. I had only taken a couple of glasses of beer and was not drunk. I am a teamster and have always carried a knife. My knife is an ordinary pocket knife having three blades, the largest about three inches long. After I was knocked down the first time I don't remember anything until I got to the Police Station."

In answer to a question by Marshal Brown as to whether he had any friends he wished to consult with or if he desired the services of a lawyer,

(Continued on Page 6.)

NO CASES YESTERDAY

Prophylactic Serum for Travelers.

MEDICOS SET EXAMPLE

Dr. McGrew Thinks Levy Has Not the Plague—Ilweli Premises Condemned to be Burned.

The Board of Health has decided that any person submitting to an injection of prophylactic serum may leave Honolulu for any place after remaining here seven days. No quarantine is necessary, and after inoculation the individual is free to move about at his own pleasure. Dr. Wood and Dr. Day have set the example by taking the serum last night.

No cases of plague were reported yesterday, nor were there any suspicious cases.

It was officially given out that Ah Jan, from Ilweli, now in the pest-house, is a plague patient. This was announced as a case of plague in yesterday's Advertiser.

Ah Jan at 2 o'clock this morning is delirious and in a very critical condition. His temperature ranges from 103 to 104 and his pulse is 130.

H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel clerk, is better. His temperature ranges from 99.5 to 100.3-5; his pulse is 102 to 104.

Noah Hiram, from South street, is much better this morning.

Board of Health Meeting.

Every member of the Board of Health was present at the regular meeting yesterday afternoon. After the reading of the minutes of Saturday's deliberations, Dr. Wood announced that the Ah Jan, case from Ilweli, was one of plague, and went into the details, all of which was reported in our yesterday's Advertiser. "I visited the infected premises at Ilweli this morning," said Dr. Wood, "and also the other Chinese stables right across the road from the place from which Ah Jan was taken. The place occupies is in every way just as suspicious as the premises where Ah Jan lived; their sanitary condition is much worse, in fact, and I think that no distinction should be made between the two places whatever, in our method of dealing with them.

"This locality is a bad one, most of the buildings are old and constructed right on the ground. The soil is unsavory to say the least and the whole place needs a thorough inspection and some remedial action. So far I have not had time to trace the source of infection in this last case and don't know how successful an attempt in that line would prove.

"Ah Jan had apparently been sick about three days when he was removed from his home near the Oahu prison. His was a walking case of plague. One thing at least is very evident, in my mind, and that is Ah Jan had been sick on the premises from which he was removed a sufficient length of time for him to have infected those premises, if he did not get his infection from the locality in the beginning. Ah Jan is not dead yet, he has been inoculated with the serum and is now about the same as he was when taken to the pest house on Saturday. The Board had better go over to Ilweli at the end of the meeting, inspect the ground and decide what is to be done with the buildings."

Dr. Wood here read a communication from Sheriff Eney of Kauai relative to the payment of \$224 for the services of four quarantine guards for twenty-eight days at \$2 per day. The Board decided to pay the amount. It was also resolved to pay similar bills for Lahaina and Hahaione.

An application from the Hawaiian Carriage Mfg. Co. for permission to build on a lot fronting on Queen street, immediately on the rear of the Judiciary building, submitted several days ago and on the table for future consideration, was brought up again yesterday for action one way or the other. The conclusion reached was that in view of the fact that the place had never been condemned as being infected by plague, the request to erect a carriage factory there, be allowed. It will be remembered that here it was where the building formerly inhabited by a German who died in November under suspicious circumstances, was located and afterwards burned at the request of the owners as a precautionary measure since it was thought that possibly the German might have succumbed to the plague.

A call or at the Board meeting here handed F. M. Hatch a note inquiring whether Dr. McGrew would receive \$100 reward for reporting the Ah Jan plague case on Saturday. The answer was that physicians were not included in the

(Continued on Page 8.)

LADYSMITH NOT SAVED

(Continued from Page 1.)

troops holding the center kopjes with out pause, but with little effect."

Views of the Experts.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The war expert of the Morning Leader writes:

"Four thousand Boers and five 12-pounder guns.

"On one side three and a half divisions and an enormous increasing force with a mass of heavy artillery. Yet the Boers have kept up their contest for more than a week after General Kelly-Kenny caught them and after General French headed them off their line of retreat.

"Many of Cronje's men have got away and they have saved all their artillery. Whether they have gone does not yet appear. Those heavy guns which used to make Mafeking grind his teeth in impotence, have disappeared. Where are they now?

"Why, of course, on the way to Bloemfontein.

"The fact that one-third of the prisoners are Free Staters does not induce confidence that General French will be able to spare many of his mounted troops for the relief of Mafeking.

"It would not be surprising if word had already gone ordering Commandant Snyman to concentrate back to Pretoria, or rather in Karksdorf and Potchefstroom districts. For Colonels Baden-Powell and Plumer, when they join forces, can threaten the Rand and the capital from the rear.

"I take it for granted that General French and the greater part of his cavalry are on their way to Bloemfontein. I cannot imagine anything so suicidal as that the Boers would mass at the capital of the Free State.

"Ladysmith has not yet been relieved, and the very latest news last night is far from meeting what we would wish.

"Are the Boers presumably retiring or being reinforced?

"Are they actually to outflank us?

"The very brevity of the news compels us to believe its truth and makes us very uneasy.

"It is likely enough that, if the enemy has got away his big guns, he has also sent back to the next front the men who were engaged in removing the guns.

"If General Joubert, too, can deliver what an American general might call 'a mule's kick,' Joubert will not only get away easily, but will give us some trouble before he clears the passes."

The military expert of the Morning Post says:

"The surrender of Cronje is the first complete victory the British have won in this campaign.

"We do not yet know the size of the force that has been destroyed.

"Lord Roberts announces he has 4,000 prisoners and has taken six guns.

"After the battle of Magerfontein Cronje's force was estimated at not less than 12,000 men. So at least half his force and most of his guns—including the larger ones—disappeared before his retreat."

Cronje's Brave Fight.

PAARDEBERG, Monday, Feb. 26 (Delayed in transmission).—On this, the eighth day of General Cronje's resistance, General Smith-Dorrien has worked up the river bed to within 200 yards of the Boer laager, squeezing the enemy into a more and more confined space.

The stay of the British here has not been in any way due to General Cronje, but in order to get supplies and rest the troops, which had become absolutely necessary. Now there are daily arrivals of large convoys, allowing full rations to the men, which had at best been intermittent during the last three days. A heavy rain has caused great discomfort to the British, but greater to the Boers and cold winds have killed many sick animals. Last night the river rose and brought down a great number of dead Boer horses.

When the history of Roberts' movement is written it will be found that the marching power and magnificent endurance of the British soldier is as great as ever. The march itself as seen on the map would be nothing very marvelous, but it must be remembered that the whole original plan of march was changed when General Cronje made his magnificent night trek on the 15th. The whole army swung to the left in hot pursuit. Some of the regiments marched twenty-seven miles in twenty-four hours, outstripping the transport supplies and living for days on almost quarter rations. Yet the fatigue and incessant hardship were borne with wonderful cheerfulness. There has been a drenching rain for the last three days, the men lying fully exposed to the rain and the subsequent cold winds, all of which proved the admirable pluck and endurance of the men."

Every day, owing to the enormous extent of the British lines, news is brought of some little action which has passed unnoticed in the excitement of General Cronje's investment. Last Monday night a brilliant piece of work was performed by the Gloucesters. During the afternoon they approached a kopje containing a body of Boers. They waited till nightfall, when 120 men charged the kopje with the bayonet and drove the enemy with the loss, bayoneting several of them. The positions taken, however, were evacuated during the night.

Last night the battle of musketry showed that the Boers had discovered our nightly rush forward in the river bed, which they have been unable to stop.

Yesterday they were shot at intermittently.

The Boers possess two Vickers Maxim guns, two 12-pounders, and are supposed to possess a big gun, all of which appear to be solutions of a riddle.

The war has been a long and weary work.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.—There are now 600 prisoners. The Modder River, most of which has been captured and saturated. They are in a number of places between the river and the sea.

Were Cannon Buried?

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The military critic of the Times suggests that General Cronje probably buried some of his big guns. With regard to the large number of prisoners, the disposing of

whom presents some difficulty, this writer suggests that they be sent to St. Helena, adding:

"General Cronje, according to a great precedent, might be accompanied with the large retinue he desires at Longwood."

Talk of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Monday, says:

"There is talk of peace in the air. The English organ of the Afrikanerbond proposes the formation of a Conciliation Committee, the object being, of course, to save Boer independence."

"While Lord Roberts was holding Cronje at Paardeberg, it is understood that General French was moving toward Bloemfontein."

Miles Raises Cronje.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The World publishes the following statement by General Miles:

"Cronje's surrender was expected, and it was all that could be expected when a force of 3000 holds out for over a week against a force of 50,000 trained troops."

"You will observe that the first reports said General Cronje had a force of 9000 opposed to the British. But only 3000 surrendered. What became of the other 6000? The importance of the surrender under such circumstances only illustrates the fighting valor of this handful of Boer patriots. The effect of Cronje's surrender will be to strengthen rather than to weaken the Boer patriots' cause in this war."

"We cannot help but admire those Boers, no matter where our sympathies may be. In my position it would not be diplomatic for me to say too much, but, whoever is in the right, we must admire the 3000 patriots who stood off for ten days 50,000 of the British army."

Cronje Tries to Escape.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, says:

General Cronje last night attempted to escape with a party of Boers, but he was driven back.

Curzon Toasts Roberts.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.—Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, at a dinner given this evening at Government House, said:

"I propose, on this great occasion, to break the ordinary rule. I ask you to drink the health of that brave soldier and former Indian commander-in-chief, who, on the anniversary of Mafeking, has wiped out that stain and gained a notable—yes, a glorious, victory."

A British Move.

STERKS PRUIT, Feb. 28.—Boer reports say that the British, under General Brabant, have occupied Jamestown, Cape Colony.

Schriner's Views.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Cronwright Schriner, husband of Olive Schriner, interviewed on the present situation and future settlement in South Africa, said:

"It would be a great point if we could get the man in the street to realize what the handing over of the Rand to Rhodes and his clique would mean. Their object has been from the first to reproduce in Johannesburg the conditions that prevail in Kimberley."

"The amalgamation of the diamond mines under the De Beers Company resulted in a decrease of the white population. The natives were shut up in compounds which they might not leave night or day. Within the compounds the truck system was established and money accordingly was withdrawn from circulation. It soon came about that no one was left in Kimberley but those who recognized the dominance of the company socially, politically and commercially."

"The Boer Government resolutely sets its face against the compound system. There were about 80,000 natives employed in the mines at three guineas a month apiece. If that sum were withdrawn from circulation in Kimberley it would be put into the pockets of the mine owners. Monopoly would be an accomplished fact."

"At present it is possible for independent tradesmen and storekeepers to make a living in Johannesburg. With the compound system once introduced the town would belong to the financiers."

"The only solution which will conserve English interests permanently in South Africa is to leave the republics independent so far as their internal affairs are concerned. Short of this I am convinced that England eventually will lose Africa, for if it destroys the republics now and attempts to hold them down while the capitalist ring jumps on them, she will rouse such a feeling of indignation throughout Africa as will place all the Dutch and many others who are purely British in permanent hostility, which means that England will be unable to govern the country."

"Such a serious state of affairs will not result if the internal independence of the republics is left intact with, say, five years' retrospective franchise embodied in a convention, which, I believe, the Transvaal would agree to, as an earnest of good faith."

"Do this and then leave Africa alone internally and let the people of the country settle the country's business. In that way lies, in my firm opinion, the only hope of peace in Africa and the permanent adhesion of Africa to the empire. You can't hold Africa down with a bayonet at her throat. That inevitably will alienate your own blood out there."

Is Pretoria Impregnable?

REPUBLIC, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Montague White of Pretoria, former Consul General of the South African Republic at London, in reply to a query said the surrender of General Cronje marked the close of the offensive operations of the war. The enormous overwhelming force has compelled the abandonment of offensive tactics and the beginning of defensive tactics.

"How long will the Boers be able to defend their country?"

"That is impossible to say. I am not a military man. I am informed, however, by men who are competent strategists that Pretoria is impregnable."

The remainder of the war between England and the South African Republic will be less dramatic and will be of long duration."

Roberts Criticized.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the World from Washington says:

Continental diplomats accept the defeat of General Cronje in grim silence. None will consent to be quoted for any expression, except that the issue was what might have been expected. One of the attaches, who has himself served as a soldier, said:

"There is one aspect of the capitulation of General Cronje which is humiliating to every soldier. There is a brotherhood of chivalry which binds all professional soldiers. Violation of the delicate amenities which govern the conduct of members of our profession is a reflection upon the order of chivalry as much today as it was when knighthood was in flower."

"General Cronje made a gallant defense. At the cost of the utmost sacrifice and pain he stopped the victorious Lord Roberts and held his ground until his hard-pressed countrymen could form for a final defense."

"The fact that Lord Roberts and his lieutenant, Lord Kitchener, compelled the valorous Cronje to the bitter humiliation of presenting himself at the tent of his conquerors as a suppliant for the miserable boon of unconditional surrender is a requital of bravery not consistent with chivalrous conduct. Soldiers throughout the world will be amazed. There was no possible excuse. The fact that the British commanders might have apprehended treachery is the filiest pretext. The British were strong enough to have executed the federal army were any violation of war committed."

"Cronje has been a brave foe. He made no discrimination between the wounded British and his own people; all were treated alike, as was shown when the hospital at Jacobsdal was captured two weeks ago. The bitter humiliation put upon him is a stain upon Christian knighthood. It is without parallel."

"Contrast the conduct of Lord Roberts and Kitchener with that of the victorious Schley and Shafter. The utmost courtesy was shown to their overthrown foes. Philip's 'Don't cheer, men; they are dying,' will stand in contrast to the conduct of the generals who compelled a gallant foe, who had battled against tremendous odds, to come as a humble suppliant even to the very doors of their tents to beg for his brave soldiers that they might ignominiously surrender."

"This ruthless, overbearing conduct will have an effect upon civilization. Those who claim to admire fair play should exhibit some of the elements of the chivalry which is the real basis of gentlemanly conduct."

"Soldiers will remember this treatment, and it is possible that on another day it may be returned with interest."

Cape Parliament Prorogued.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.—The Government of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, has further prorogued the Cape Parliament to April 6. He has also issued a proclamation announcing that the military authorities are authorized to impress wagons, oxen, provisions and other necessities in Rhodesia, the articles thus taken to be paid for at a fair price. This is taken to mean that Colonel Plumer's column advancing to the relief of Mafeking will be enabled to seize supplies.

Good Wishes for Cronje.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts today passed around among his Democratic colleagues the following cable to General Cronje, the defeated Boer general. Up to today about thirty of them had signed it:

"General Cronje, Cape Town, Africa: Members of the United States House of Representatives congratulate you and your soldiers on the magnificent display of courage and heroism in your brave fight for human rights."

Desperate Fighting Ahead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The effect of this victory upon Sir Redvers Buller's campaign in Natal was discussed by veterans last night with intense interest. It was generally conceded that while General Joubert's troops would be disheartened and General Buller's soldiers would be inspired to emulate the example of their more fortunate comrades in the west, there would be more desperate fighting in consequence of Lord Roberts' success. General Joubert now has no motive for an immediate retreat, since it is too late to effect General Cronje's deliverance. He has behind him Sir George White's army, which is nearly starved out and helpless from lack of ammunition. If he can repel General Buller's assault upon his strong defensive positions and drive him back to the Tugela he can compel General White to surrender and in a way offset Lord Roberts' victory, besides changing the balance in the comparative lists of prisoners. The opinion in official circles last night was that Lord Roberts had rendered General Buller's campaign more difficult by his victory."

There was no official news from General Buller when the War Office closed at midnight and the press dispatches were fragmentary and inconclusive. It was clear that there had been a week's heavy fighting, with serious losses on the British side. The Boers were apparently reinforced Friday and made a determined effort to drive back the British brigades. General Buller's men only held their ground after desperate fighting and they were exposed to a heavy fire from the Boer guns. Military writers are beginning to criticize General Buller's tactics in putting forward his lines and not massing his troops for an attack on these strictures are unjust when the reports of his operations are so fragmentary and inconclusive."

Boers on the Offensive.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch from London, dated Tuesday, Feb. 27, says:

The Boers are according to our bank and fighting outflankings."

Sir Redvers Buller is having a hard time in Natal. It is evident now, after a fortnight's fighting, that he was misled when he wired that there was only

A Remedy That Cures Paralysis

a weak rear guard between him and Ladysmith. Apparently, some of the hardest fighting of the war took place at the end of last week, as an armistice was agreed upon to allow attendance upon the wounded and burial of the dead. Both sides must have lost heavily.

At any moment, however, news may come of General Buller's success. Friday will begin the fourth month of the siege of the garrison, which is seemingly in a position where it is unable to do anything to help General Buller.

PHILIPPINE WAR.

Our Naval Strength There May be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The further increase by the acquisition of three more Spanish gunboats of Admiral Watson's naval force in the Philippines, as reported by the admiral yesterday, will, it is believed, make it possible for the Navy Department at an early day to recall some of the larger vessels now in the Philippines. Admiral Watson's acquisitions are larger vessels than the mosquito fleet brought in upon the Spanish evacuation of the island. The General Alcala is a vessel of 532 tons and the Quiros and the Villalobos are gunboats of 347 tons displacement. There is no longer any need for armored vessels in the Philippines, for these little gunboats are more effective for the suppression of illicit communication between the islands. It is probable the Oregon and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock will soon be ordered home.

Wedding in High Life.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Miss Annie Gray Taylor, only daughter of Mrs. George Taylor of this city, and niece of Hon. Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, was joined in wedlock last evening to James Kimberrough Jones, Jr., son of United States Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas. Rev. Archibald Carr officiated at the ceremony, which was held in the parlors of the West End hotel. A reception followed. Misses Virginia Davis of Kentucky and Josephine Conway of Arkansas were bridesmaids. Mr. F. W. Plant of Minneapolis acted as best man.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold, we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Markle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.
—LATEST—
THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.
—LATEST—
"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.
—SOLE AGENTS.—

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Kearney, Neb., says:

"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work, and had to be turned in bed. I fully made up my mind that I could not be cured, as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I very reluctantly commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used six boxes the paralysis disappeared; and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease."

From the Advertiser, Atzell, Neb.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. All druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

THE CABLE BILL.

Time Limit is Extended for Two Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Pacific cable bill was considered by the House Committee on Commerce today and much progress was made with the expectation that the final form of the measure would be secured during the day. As heretofore decided, the bill of Mr. Sherman of New York, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with an American cable company to transmit cable messages to Honolulu, the Philippines, Japan and other Pacific points, was the bill considered.

The provision that the cable shall be laid "from a suitable point on the Pacific Coast" was changed to the specific provision that it be from a point at or near San Francisco.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan secured the insertion of the following provision:

"That the cables shall be first-class in material, construction, equipment and operation, and capable of transmitting not less than 130 letters per minute. They shall be of American manufacture and laid and maintained by ships flying the American flag; provided if, after the advertisement, it appears to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General that a cable of American manufacture cannot be laid within the period herein prescribed after the award is made, said cable may be secured from foreign markets."

Another change fixed the time of completing the line to Honolulu at January 1, 1902, instead of 1903, and the line to Manila and Japan by July 1, 1902, instead of 1903.

WILL VISIT CUBA.

Secretary Root to Make an Official Visit There.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

It is reported that Secretary Root is to leave the city today (Wednesday) for a trip to Cuba with Mrs. Root and Miss Root.

Secretary Root could not be seen to verify this report, but it is ascertained that for some time he has had in contemplation a visit to the city of Havana and, perhaps, a more extended tour of Cuba, to inform himself about some phases of the administration of the island and that the reports of officers on duty do not fully present to him.

The intended trip has not been talked about at the War Department, and officers on duty near to the Secretary admitted tonight that they had not been informed of the intention of the Secretary to go to Cuba.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Cannon, who heretofore, during the present session, has prevented the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill, says that within the next few days he will allow it to be taken up and debated until passed.

A Good Investment FOR ALL

Blown Tumblers

50cts Per Dozen.

This is an opportunity for you to stock up on a necessary article. The regular prices of these tumblers are from 75 cents to 90 cents per dozen. See them piled up in our Ewa window.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents. Each bottle contains six times the quantity of the medicine in the smaller bottles. It is the most powerful of blood-purifying agents. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clark & Co., Ltd., London, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Beware of imitations and substitutes—some times palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lancet and Milder's Compound Drug Company, Limited, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World Famous Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
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Commission Merchants.
SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE PORTO RICO BILL

It Passes the House by A Squeeze.

A TARIFF DUTY LEVIED

Free Trade With the Mainland Denied to the New West Indian Possession.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Porto Rico tariff bill was passed today by a vote of 172 to 160. The bill provides that articles imported into the United States from Porto Rico, or into Porto Rico from the United States, shall pay a duty equal to 15 per cent of the duty that would be payable on like articles imported from other countries. Goods of American manufacture going into Porto Rico shall pay an internal revenue duty equal to the internal revenue duty imposed in Porto Rico on like articles manufactured there; and goods of Porto Rican manufacture imported into the United States shall pay an internal revenue duty of the same amount as goods of American manufacture pay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In the vote upon the Porto Rican tariff bill in the House this afternoon Representative De Vries of California broke away from the Democrats and voted with the Republicans. Only two other straight Democrats stood with Mr. De Vries in favor of the bill imposing a 15 per cent tariff upon Porto Rico. When Mr. De Vries cast his vote he was greeted by applause from the Republican side.

After voting Mr. De Vries made this statement to a correspondent:

"I cast my vote in accordance with what I deem to be for the best interests of the district I have the honor to represent and the best interests of the State of California."

House Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The last day of the struggle over the Porto Rican tariff bill in the House opened at 11 o'clock with nearly every member in his seat and a very large attendance in the galleries. The leaders on both sides were actively engaged in rallying their forces and making computations upon the final vote, which is to be taken under the order at 3 o'clock. Mr. Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic "whip," said the result would be very close and would turn upon the vote of two or three men on the Democratic side. Mr. Tawney, the Republican "whip," said the bill would have five votes to spare. He said the main danger lay in the motion to recommit. Immediately after the reading of the journal, the clerk began reading the bill for amendment, under the five-minute rule.

When section 3 was reached Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, offered the following substitute for that section:

"Section 3.—That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon the payment of 15 per cent of the duties which were required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries and, in addition thereto, upon articles of merchandise of Porto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale, upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamps to be purchased and provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be procured from the Collector of Internal Revenue at, or most convenient to, the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided in payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Porto Rico upon like articles of Porto Rican manufacture."

Mr. Payne explained that the substitute did two things:—It reduced the duty from 25 to 15 per cent, and it also removed some confusion regarding double taxation. Mr. Payne said he still adhered to the opinion that 25 per cent would be better than 15 per cent, because it would raise more revenue, but 15 per cent was better than nothing. In answer to a question as to how much the bill, as amended, would raise, Mr. Payne said the estimate for the original bill was \$1,700,000. If that estimate was correct, the amended bill would raise about \$1,250,000 per annum.

Mr. Payne took occasion to reprove some of his critics who had complained that he had given no explanation of his change of front. His speech and his report, he said, gave a full explanation. He had believed in free trade with Porto Rico at one time, but subsequent information had convinced him that the duty proposed by the pending bill should be imposed.

Mr. Berry of Kentucky said the amendment proposed petty instead of grand larceny for the people of Porto Rico. He ridiculed the laborious de-

bate through which the House had passed over the question of what the "United States" meant under the Constitution. If this country had been called "Columbia," instead of "The United States," 1200 pages of the Congressional Record could have been eliminated. No one would have had the hardihood to contend that the Constitution did not extend over every foot of soil.

Mr. Payne offered the additional section agreed on by the Republicans Monday night, as follows:

"This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purpose and intended to meet a pressing present need for revenue for the island of Porto Rico, and shall not continue in force after March 1, 1902."

Mr. Powers of Vermont, Sibbey of Pennsylvania, Tompkins of New York and Herburn of Iowa spoke in behalf of the bill.

The bill was opposed in short speeches by Mr. De Armond of Missouri, Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Mr. Otley of Virginia and was defended by Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, Graft of Illinois, Mr. Bromwell of Ohio, who had hitherto opposed the measure, and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio.

The Payne amendment was adopted without division.

Mr. Payne offered a preamble to the bill reciting the serious condition of affairs in the island, and it was adopted on a rising vote of 163 yeas and 151 nays.

Mr. Cummings of New York threw the House into a fit of excitement. He described how he believed it to be the duty of every man in a great crisis to rise above party and support the Government as he did during the Spanish war.

"I believe now we should follow the lead of the President," said he emphatically, "and I will vote for this bill."

This statement electrified the House. The Republicans, without waiting for him to finish his sentence, rose en masse and cheered while the Democrats sat stunned and dazed. Mr. Cummings stood with arm upraised until the Republican applause ceased.

"I will vote for this bill," he continued, addressing the Republican side, "provided it is amended in accordance with the advice of the President for absolute free trade with Porto Rico."

It was now the turn of the Democrats to cheer, and for several minutes they made the rafters ring.

At 3 o'clock Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority, offered as a substitute the bill for free trade with Porto Rico, originally introduced by Mr. Payne, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Republicans who voted with the Democrats for the adoption of the substitute were: Heatwole of Minnesota, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, McCall of Massachusetts, Crumpacker of Indiana. The Democrats who voted with the Republicans against the substitute were: Davey and Mewar of Louisiana, Sibbey of Pennsylvania, De Vries of California.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee moved to recommit the bill but the motion was lost by 162 yeas to 172.

A vote was then called for and the bill passed by 172 to 160.

Senate Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island called on the conference report on the financial bill and made an explanation of the differences between the Senate bill and the conference bill.

After Mr. Aldrich's explanation of the conference report of the financial bill, Mr. McLaughlin of South Carolina addressed the Senate on the Philippine question. He strongly advocated the retention of the islands by this Government.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

Train Wreck and Fire in a Western Blizzard.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28.—The blizzard prevailing throughout Western Missouri was the direct cause of a train wreck last night on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in which at least two persons and, possibly, others, were killed, and several others were badly hurt.

The fast St. Louis day express, due to arrive in Kansas City at 5:45 last evening, was delayed by a freight train, which stuck in a snow drift two miles south of Independence, Mo., about twelve miles out of Kansas City. The St. Louis local passenger train, running forty minutes behind the fast express, came on through the blinding snowstorm and crashed into the express train ahead, the engineer having failed in the driving snow to see the danger signal which the first train had sent back.

Such was the force of the collision that the parlor car, which was in the rear of the first train, was literally cut in two. When Engineer Frank Raymond and his fireman escaped from the wreck they crawled out through the windows of the parlor car. Fire added to the horrors of the wreck, coals from the furnace of the shattered engine having fallen among the debris of the splintered coach and soon the whole wreck was ablaze. Two or more persons, it is believed, were burned.

Chicago Sanitary Canal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A special to the Record from Joliet, Ill., says:

Six hundred of Joliet's leading citizens gathered at the Opera House last night and organized for the fight in behalf of the extension of the sanitary canal as a ship canal from Lockport to the Mississippi river. The plan of sending a large delegation to Washington to secure, if possible, an appropriation for the ship canal was approved and a committee appointed to select the members of that delegation. This committee will report during the coming week.

L. von Tempsky has sold the Puumale dairy ranch on Maui, comprising 300 acres, to W. O. Allen, tax assessor at Pala.

There have been no further signs of smallpox at Hana and the quarantine at the Japanese camp is raised.

MAUI BUDGET

A Rat Crusade Ordered At Kahului.

Inmates Released From Quarantine. No Case of Plague Since The 25th Ultimo.

KAHULUI, Maui, March 9.—No new developments in plague matters are recorded since the 25th of February. Most of the people who were confined in Camp Wood have scattered and those remaining are almost all employees of the railroad company. The company supplies these men with food three times a day at its own expense and has the store at the camp in full swing.

Will Make a Rat Crusade.

The mail from Honolulu yesterday brought orders from the Board of Health with regard to a systematic rat crusade, the outcome of Dr. Garvin's discovery in regard to the rats from the Kahului store. Early this morning a start was made with the work of erecting a seven-foot galvanized iron rat-proof fence around the railroad property and until this is completed all business is suspended. The next move will be to construct buildings between the site of the present detention camp and town and remove all the inmates of the cottages occupied by railroad people, with their furniture and effects, to the new buildings, where they will remain during the period occupied in exterminating the rodents shut up in the corral, after which the homes will be thoroughly fumigated and cleansed and the exiles returned to their old quarters. It is proposed to surround the entire town with this fence and follow the same program until the rats are wiped out of existence. When this has been done it is expected that the port will be declared open, and with his end in view, strenuous efforts are being made to get the work through with as little delay as possible.

The local commission met this morning and, after discussing the situation, agreed upon a plan of campaign.

Kahului Cleans Up.

On Sunday a general cleaning up was undertaken in the town. Bedding, etc., was exposed to a full day's sun-bath and the buildings treated to a generous disinfection. On Monday morning the work of emptying Camp Wood of its occupants was commenced, their period of quarantine having expired. The majority went by train to Wailuku and Spreckelsville, but a good many still remain at the camp at night. Most of these are laborers in the employ of the railroad company. Two of the five cottages are reserved for their accommodation, and a branch of the Kahului store has been established at the camp under the charge of W. C. Chamberlain of the railroad company.

Every morning the men are marched down to the railroad yards and are not allowed to stray beyond the barbed wire fence surrounding the scene of their operations. At the close of the day they are again returned to the camp, where they remain till the following morning.

It is expected that all trouble is now over and plans are already being considered with a view to the early lifting of quarantine from the port and the resuming of business.

Maui Wants a Mail.

Since the arrival of the Claudine on the 25th no news of any kind has reached Maui, and people are wondering if the plague has decimated the Capital City. It seems hard to believe that no opportunity to forward a mail from Honolulu has arisen since the 24th of February, but the fact remains. A steamer landed Japs at Maalaea bay last Thursday but brought no mail.

The Centennial left for San Francisco on Saturday with 1,737 tons of sugar. Owing to the confinement in quarantine of Bob English, the local agent, J. A. W. Zumwalt took the vessel out.

The Dora Blumh, from Kihel, and the Nuuanu, from Honolulu, both arrived on Sunday morning.

Vessels remaining in port are: Schooners Novelt, Dora Blumh and Helen N. Kimball; barkentine Chelalis, bark Nuuanu, ship Antelope.

WAILUKU, March 9, 1900.—(From another correspondent.)—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey of Haiku go to Honolulu this p. m. to attend the funeral of Henry Waterhouse, Jr., their son-in-law. The many Maui friends of Mr. Waterhouse deeply regret his untimely death and extend much sympathy to Mrs. Waterhouse, his father, brothers and other relatives.

Released From Quarantine.

Yesterday, the 5th, about 200 Chinese and Japanese were released from quarantine at Camp Wood, having completed twenty-one days of segregation from the outside world. All of them reused work at Kahului offered them by the Kahului R. R. Co. at \$1.25 a day and they also refused to go to Pala where work on the plantation would have been given them. Each was provided with a printed pass showing that he had been regularly released from quarantine.

Four car loads went to Wailuku by railroad and last evening were noticed seeking places in which to pass the night. It is reported that they or some of them are after legal advice in regard to recovering damages from the government for the destruction of their property by fire.

On Saturday, the 3rd, the steamer Centennial sailed for the coast from Kahului taking a cargo of sugar and a foreign mail but no passengers.

Difficulties of Shipping.

The steamer Cleveland at Kihel is now unloaded, the work of taking away her cargo of merchandise having been carried on by night as well as by day. The goods were transferred from the

steamer to the Kihel railroad cars and conveyed to the end of their line not far from the plantation. Then they were again loaded to the cars of the Spreckelsville plantation railroad and carried to Spreckelsville and Pala by permission of the Kahului R. R. Co. It is unfortunate that the Kihel and Spreckelsville lines are of different gauge, the former being the larger.

The Warehouses Full.

Yesterday the sugar was shipped in Ham Kupa to Pala and Spreckelsville to Kihel to be placed on board the steamer Cleveland. This opportunity comes in good time for all the warehouses were full to overflowing with sugar and it was a serious question as to places of storage.

Schools to Open.

Yesterday, the 5th school was resumed in Makawao district with exception of the two Kula schools. This was done upon the recommendation of Dr. Garvin. On the same day fourteen teachers met in the Makawao school house and held their regular monthly meeting. At the next meeting Longfellow's poem of Evangeline is to be taken up.

Items After the Plague.

The young men of Wailuku who were in quarantine in the Kahului school house, are now doing additional days of segregation (owing to the death of Miss Julia English) in the old Lamb premises in the middle of the valley. There is some rope stretched around the premises which no one is allowed to pass. These young men think quarantine is necessary because of guard duty at Kahului.

It is now generally believed that Miss Julia English was stricken with plague because she picked up a dead rat at her former home in Kahului.

A pathetic story is told in regard to the destruction of the pets of Pilot Bob English by order of the Health Committee. It seems that "Bob" didn't care so much for his dozen sheep, his rare ducks, geese, magpies and turtles as for his fine buldog. This animal once saved his life, but, so the story goes, Dr. Garvin was obdurate, and the dog was killed in the interest of public health.

Despite the facts that Miss Julia English died but nine days ago (outside of the detention camp) and that infected rats were discovered about the premises of the Kahului store, an optimistic feeling seems to prevail all over Maui. It is hoped that Dr. Garvin and the Health Committee are not unduly influenced by it, for where the "black plague" is concerned pessimism is much safer than optimism.

During Thursday, the 18th, the steamer Iwalea landed about 150 Japanese at Maalaea bay. These were people without contracts, and Sheriff J. A. W. met them at Waikapu and informed them that they could go to Camp No. 7, Spreckelsville, where they went.

The quarantine at Kihel is strictly enforced, though the cause of the Japanese woman's death has been declared not plague.

During Saturday, the 3d, the Kula region was inspected for the third time and no case of sickness whatever was discovered.

Weather—Delightful, though a trifle more moisture is desirable.

SPRECKELSVILLE NEWS.

Japanese Killed While Boarding a Moving Train.

SPRECKELSVILLE, March 5, 1900. A Japanese laborer named Iwashita Katsujiro was accidentally killed near Camp No. 2 this morning. It was the old story of attempting to board a moving train. It would have saved him walking maybe 300 feet, if he had succeeded; but he slipped, fell and all was over in less time than it takes to write it. The axle box of one of the cars struck his head and death was immediate. The most positive warnings have been issued against this practice, but every once in a while someone is fool enough to take chances, at the risk of life or limb.

The directions to the Japanese sent out by their Consul, and also by the various immigration companies, have had a very good effect amongst the men, and they have submitted to the various regulations rendered necessary by the plague visitation with great docility.

DONS ERMINE

Mr. Silliman Fills Judge Stanley's Place.

Clever Man From Michigan Commissioned by President Dole to the Circuit Bench.

Reuben D. Silliman has been appointed Acting Second Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit to hold office during the disability of Judge Stanley. President Dole made out his commission yesterday and he will assume his duties at once. The congested condition of the Circuit Court calendar impelled the members of the bar to petition for a temporary judge.



JUDGE REUBEN D. SILLIMAN.

and President Dole's selection meets with uniform approbation.

Judge Silliman is a young man but skilled in the law and a student of affairs. He comes from Michigan, where his father was a leading doctor of medicine. Like many Michigan youths he first essayed business in the lumber line and spent some years in St. Paul, Minnesota, in the office of a big firm there.

He always had a taste for Blackstone and left commerce to take a course in law at the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in 1894. Admitted to the bar, he practiced for two years with Draper, Davis & Hollister, prominent lawyers of Duluth, Minnesota, and at the end of that time hung out his own shingle.

Pleasure-bent, Judge Silliman came to Honolulu in the winter of 1897-98 and fell a victim to the fascinations of island life. He turned over his Duluth office to his clerk and, associating himself with J. A. Magoon, became a resident of this city and a bright light in its courts. His elevation to the bench will delight many friends.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

At Durban the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the Town Hall with the Union Jack in honor of Cronje's surrender.

J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dead at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for veranda, bed, and sitting room. See our display just a hand.

Our Repair Department

is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

KAUAI IS MAD

Does Not Like Cooper's Visit.

Great Indignation at His Coming—The Question of Previous Quarantine.

Mr. Cooper's visit to Kauai seems to have raised a great deal of complaint there and here, of one kind and another, when the following letters attest.

Lihue, March 10, 1900.
C. B. Wood, M.D., President Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: It is my duty to let you know that the whole of Kauai's population is indignant about Attorney General Cooper's recent visit here, and requests through me that nobody be allowed to land here without having been quarantined for the proper length of time.

Respectfully yours,
C. WOLTERS

Lihue, March 16, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: Your contemporary, the Star, has seen fit to publish an interview with Mr. Cooper after his return from this island.

As the statements therein are so absolutely false and misleading, I beg permission to use your estimable paper to dispel the illusion Mr. Cooper's assertions may have created in the minds of the public.

The Star says the Attorney General was received by the people of Kauai with open arms, a double team being in readiness to drive him from the landing, etc. Now, as a matter of fact, nobody on the island, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Coney, knew or believed Mr. Cooper would come, and the greatest indignation prevailed when it became known that the sheriff had allowed Mr. Cooper to land without even taking to consult his fellow-members of the local Board of Health before sending a carriage for his chief in the Police Department. I can assure you, Kauai people do not feel happy over such high-handed proceeding of a member of the Board of Health, which they feel all the more as this island has so scrupulously avoided to embarrass that body during its many trials.

I doubt not that other pens have already or will yet be used to condemn the action of the Board of Health, especially so as the members of that Board seem to have been so impressed with their own wrongdoing that they had to propose as an excuse of sending their august colleague—Board of Health business!

Has it been considered what it would mean to have the plague brought to this island? If Honolulu, unfortunately, cannot cope with that disease, what are we to do here with one medical man for every 2,000 or 3,000 people, should the plague break out here?

Yours truly,
"KAUAI"
The writer of the above-given letter sends us his name therewith, as a guarantee of good faith. It is that of one of the responsible citizens of Kauai.

The following letter touches another phase of Mr. Cooper's visit:

Honolulu, March 9, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: Your interview with H. E. Cooper makes that gentleman say that all but 1,200 acres of the land of the McBryde plantation—which he seems to have been inspecting while away on Board of Health business—is held in fee simple. According to Allan Herbert's Forestry report, made, I think, after the President's land order was issued, there are 4,000 acres of Government land in the midst of McBryde, held a rental of \$330 per year until 1909. How, then, can all but 1,200 acres be held in fee simple? What I want to ask of the Advertiser is whether the Government can have made any secret transfer of the greater part of the 4,000-acre tract since McKinley's interment?

HOKU.

[Certainly not. Were such a thing possible the transfer would be good for nothing. Mr. Cooper, who was reported accurately, probably slipped a cog of recollection.—Editor.]

Evidently the writer of the following communication had not seen the statement in the local press that Mr. Cooper's departure for Kauai was not preceded by either personal quarantine or fumigation:

Lihue, March 10, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: Please inform your many readers here whether the time of quarantining the Attorney General was shortened to let him catch the first steamer to Kauai? If so, we want to kick and kick hard. At last news from your city, Mr. Cooper was attending meetings of the Board of Health, and as we figure it if he went into camp just after he was heard from at the meetings he could not have spent more than six or seven days in quarantine anyhow. Please investigate. If some people are detained full time and others allowed to travel after a short detention or none at all, we want to know about it and set up a shotgun quarantine.

None of us know why Cooper came, anyhow. He was not needed or wanted, and his Board of Health business was a hind. He spent most of his time inspecting plantations. Whether he got any letters in favor of making him governor I do not know, but judging from the indignation his coming caused I guess he didn't.

SYREN

Alsation Burdens Eased.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Reichstag today, by a large majority, passed the third reading of Herr Winterer's motion to repeal the so-called "dictator-

ship paragraph" in force in Alsace-Lorraine. The Reichstag also passed the second reading of the motion of Herr Knechtler, an Alsatian member, introducing direct voting in the elections for the Provincial Committee of Alsace-Lorraine.

Cannot Save the Ships.
NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

All chance of saving any of the Spanish armored cruisers sunk off Santiago, Cuba, has gone. Word has reached the Navy Department that the Cristobal Colon, which was pushed on the beach by the cruiser New York, after the battle with Cervera's command, has slid into deep water.

The Department long ago gave up the idea of saving the Colon. Private persons have been writing to the Secretary of the Navy for permission to raise the vessel, but as they could not meet the Department's requirements, or imposed impossible conditions, no favorable action on their requests has been taken.

THE KAISER'S PLAY.

It is Received With Hisses and He Leaves His Box.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The first presentation of "Der Isensahn" (The Iron Tooth) at the Royal Theater, was a notable event, socially and artistically. All the tickets had been sold nine days ago, and the house was packed.

Emperor William appeared during the second act and sat almost unobserved and quite alone in the royal orchestra box, screened by the drapery from observation. After the first act there was complete silence. After the second and third there was rather vigorous applause, but from the parquet, where the critics and literary people sat, and from the second and third galleries, there came a piercing storm of hisses. The Emperor, whose collaboration with Captain Lauf in the play is well known, was high displeased. Captain Lauf took a cup of tea with His Majesty after the third act, having twice answered calls from the boxes and elsewhere, and having come before the curtain as pale as a ghost. Then he, with the Emperor, left the theater, which caused a sensation.

Neither the Empress nor the Imperial Princes attended, quite contrary to the previous arrangement. The public verdict of the play is that it is verbose, although containing fine dramatic passages, and too palpably glorifies the Hohenzollern hero, who put down the Berlin rebellion in 1447. The acting was excellent throughout, especially that of Herr Matkowski as Frederick of Hohenzollern and of Fraulein Poppe.

SON OF HAMILTON.

His Burial Place Discovered at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from San Jose states that the Historical Society of Wisconsin is making a search for the spot in California where William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, lies buried. The dispatch states the supposition that the remains are interred in some unknown spot on a ranch in Tehama county.

The Bee tonight, however, reveals the burial place of the son of the great statesman as the City Cemetery of Sacramento.

Alexander Hamilton, it will be remembered, met his death in a duel with Aaron Burr. Young William Stephen Hamilton then challenged Burr to a duel, but the latter declined because of his extreme youth. Hamilton was of an adventurous spirit, and came to California. He died in Sacramento of the cholera on August 7, 1850. The monument over his grave bears a bronze medallion of his distinguished father, donated by the citizens of Quincy, Mass. This monument is inscribed:

"William Stephen Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, born August 4, 1797; died August 7, 1850."
Members of the Hamilton family recently sent for the medallion, which was cast many years ago, and returned it after having obtained copies of it for preservation.

A LONG FELT WANT.

It is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.

It is hard always to be pleasant. Good-natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keeps you awake nights.

Spells your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure itching piles.

Eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Here is proof of it in the testimony of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that for I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend it to every sufferer whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

THE CABINET

Finances of the Interior Department.

One Third of Amount Needed to be Recommended -- Minister Young's View.

The Cabinet met Saturday morning. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young and Damon. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Dole brought up the matter of the appointment of a circuit judge to act during the temporary absence of Judge Stanley on account of illness. It was determined that the commission issue at once.

The application for a charter by the Bow Wong Progressive Association was, after discussion referred to the Attorney-General.

The Cabinet took up consideration of items in the Interior Department, under the new appropriation bill, which occupied the remainder of the session.

Later in the day Minister Alexander Young was seen in regard to the appropriations required for his department. It is exceedingly unfortunate, said Mr. Young, for both the Executive and the people of Honolulu that we are deprived of legislative action at this time when so much is pressing the country for attention. The Executive, as no doubt the Council of State, shrink from appropriating such enormous sums of money as will be required in the near future for public works.

There are two things which are at present very much needed. One is the extension of the north end of the harbor, as proposed by the Executive to the Washington Government; the other is the construction of a dock surrounded by a sufficient area of land to answer for discharging and storing lumber. Such a place could be found lying between the marine railway and the large quarantine dock just built. It is thought it would be comparatively easy to dredge there reaching as far inland as the Alamoana road. There is a large unoccupied area of the Bishop estate mauka of the Alamoana road that would answer well for the storage of lumber.

However, continued Minister Young, the Executive does not feel itself warranted in asking for such large sums of money as will be required to carry out the improvements and extensions of streets as have been projected by the department. A sum of money of probably one third of what has been asked will likely be recommended. The Executive, however, will follow as liberal a policy in appropriations as is safe until the legislature meets. There is a large amount of road work to be accomplished under the new plans, which means the building and reconstruction of some fifty or sixty miles of roads reaching from the five-mile hill at Halaia to Waiakala. At least one million dollars will be needed for this as planned. This of course will include new steel bridges where necessary and cheaper stone bridges where practical. Stone bridges are recommended wherever steel is not to be used; no more wooden bridges should be built.

With the reduced appropriation which is to be made Minister Young will do the most that can be accomplished. First, said he, King street will be widened to sixty feet and put in first class order from Nuuanu bridge to the Tramways stable. Secondly, there is Queen street; here a thorough job must be done from the Nuuanu bridge to the east end. That section of Queen street from Fort to the Nuuanu bridge is in a very bad condition; some parts of it need grading to the official level with new bottom and top construction of the heaviest kind. Heavy traffic demands this and it must be done. Had the legislature been a possibility, bituminizing of all of Queen street would have been recommended. This improvement would probably have been carried as far as Punchbowl street.

In street extension Beretania should be carried to the junction with King street; the street should also be widened as laid out in the survey. All the labor front between the streets proper and the wharves should be kept in perfect order in the meantime. Allen street should be completed as well as Alamoana street which joins the former and runs through Kakaako, past the new iron works, along the waterfront. The latter street should be heavily macadamized suitable for any kind of traffic.

The building of good streets in this part of town is only providing for the future. The probability is that many large warehouses will soon be erected along Alamoana street. South street from King to Alamoana should be made in a similar manner and will offer excellent opportunities to reach warehouses all through that section to meet the growing commerce of the city. This district though well suited for warehouses and manufacturing purposes is not so well adapted for residences.

After this, concluded Minister Young, I should recommend that the remaining money of the appropriation be used to put other important streets, required to carry heavy traffic, in as good order as possible. In the meantime the department could be taking as good care as funds would allow of all other streets until such time as Hawaii may have a legislature.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians, but was pronounced her case hopeless. I procured one 25-cent bottle of Doan's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Alhambra. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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INSTANT RELIEF FOR EVERY HUMOR
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Warmth with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and sores, gentle anointing with CUTICURA to allay itching and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool the blood, afford instant relief, prevent rest and sleep, and point the way to the most refreshing and disengaging skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, and all other ailments.

Sold throughout the U. S. by E. C. Potter, 112 N. 3rd St., New York, and by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Do not have beautiful skin, hair, and hands, free from eruptions, until you have used CUTICURA SOAP.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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